A bill to be entitled

An act relating to tobacco settlement agreements; amending s. 569.23, F.S.; defining a term; requiring trial courts to stay the execution of all judgments in favor of certain former class action members during appellate proceedings upon the posting of a supersedeas bond or other surety by signatories, parents, successors, or affiliates of a signatory to a tobacco settlement agreement applicable to all such judgments; limiting the total cumulative value of all supersedeas bonds or other surety to a certain amount; permitting a court to order a specific defendant that dissipates assets to avoid payment of a judgment to increase the surety; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 569.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20 569.23 Supersede

- 569.23 <u>Supersedeas</u> bond requirements for tobacco settlement agreement signatories, successors, and affiliates.--
- agreement" means any settlement agreement, as amended, entered into by the state and one or more cigarette manufacturers in settlement of State of Florida v. American Tobacco Co., No. 95-1466AH (Fla. 15th Cir. Ct.). As used in this section, the term "appellant's proportionate share of liability" means either the total liability for a judgment where there is a single defendant

Page 1 of 7

PCB FTC 09-01a.doc

or appellant, and, in cases where there are multiple defendants or appellants, any amount specifically allocated against a particular defendant or appellant in the judgment, and, where liability is not specifically allocated in whole or in part among multiple defendants or appellants, the amount of the unallocated portion of the judgment divided equally among the defendants or appellants.

- successor, parent, or an affiliate of a signatory to a the tobacco settlement agreement, as defined in s. 215.56005(1)(f), the supersedeas appeal bond or other surety to be furnished during the pendency of all appeals or discretionary appellate reviews, including reviews by the United States Supreme Court, of any judgment in such litigation shall be set pursuant to applicable laws or court rules, except that the total cumulative value of all supersedeas bonds or other surety required to stay the execution of the judgment bond for all defendants may not exceed \$100 million for all appellants collectively, regardless of the total value of the judgment.
- (3) (a) In civil actions against a signatory, successor, parent, or affiliate of a signatory to a tobacco settlement agreement brought by or on behalf of persons who claim or have been determined to be members of a former class action that was decertified in whole or in part, the trial courts shall automatically stay the execution of judgments in any such actions during the pendency of all appeals or discretionary appellate reviews, including reviews by the United States

  Supreme Court, upon provision of security required in this

subsection. Security shall be provided through the posting with or payment into the registry of the clerk of the Supreme Court, by each appellant individually, of supersedeas bonds, other surety or cash in an amount based upon or equal to the appellant's proportionate share of liability in all cases pending appeal plus twice the statutory rate of interest on judgments, provided that an individual appellant shall not be required to provide total security for such purposes in excess of the greater of either \$5 million, or, \$100 million multiplied by the appellant's percentage share of all payments to the state of Florida in 2008 under the tobacco settlement agreement. Regardless of the total value or number of the judgments, the total cumulative value of all security required of all appellants to stay the execution of all such judgments under this subsection may not exceed \$105 million for all appellants collectively.

7374

75

76

77

78

79

80

72

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68 69

70

71

Upon the provision by any individual appellant of the maximum security required by this section the trial courts shall stay the execution of judgments in all other cases covered by this subsection during the pendency of all appeals or discretionary appellate reviews, including reviews by the United States

Supreme Court, without requiring any additional supersedeas bonds or other surety except as may be provided below.

8182

83

84

By operation of law, each appellee whose judgment against an appellant is stayed by operation of this subsection shall be deemed a co-beneficiary of all security provided by that

Page 3 of 7

PCB FTC 09-01a.doc

appellant under this subsection, in the same proportion as the appellee's judgment has to the total amount of judgments against such appellant that are stayed under this subsection.

- (b) An appellant that has made payments into the registry of the clerk of the Supreme Court pursuant to this subsection may petition the circuit court in any case still pending or the Supreme Court for an order directing the clerk of the Supreme Court to refund any amount so deposited that exceeds the total of the appellant's proportionate share of liability of all unsatisfied judgments then affected by this subsection. Such refund shall be ordered upon a showing that the security provided under this subsection by such appellant is no longer necessary to pay outstanding judgments against the appellant.

  Prior to acting on such petition, the court petitioned may require proof of service of such petition to all affected parties. The clerk of the Supreme Court shall make any refund so ordered within 60 days of such order.
- (c) Any security provided by an appellant under this subsection is intended to secure the collection of judgments against that appellant in cases covered by this subsection. No claim may be made against such security unless an appellant does not pay a judgment in a case covered by this subsection within 30 days after the judgment becomes final. For purposes of this paragraph, a judgment is final following the completion of all appeals or discretionary appellate reviews, including reviews by the United States Supreme Court. In the event that an appellant does not pay a judgment within such time period, (i) any stay of execution required in favor of such appellant under this

Page 4 of 7

PCB FTC 09-01a.doc

subsection shall be immediately lifted by operation of law, unless a stay is provided pursuant to some other provision of law, rule of court or judicial order; and (ii) any judgment creditor against whom a stay of execution of a judgment against the appellant was in effect pursuant to this subsection may petition the trial court or the Supreme Court for an order directing the clerk of the Supreme Court to equitably distribute any cash security provided under this subsection by such appellant and/or for an order with respect to any bond or other surety making equitable division of the proceeds of such bond or surety. At any time, the clerk of the Supreme Court may interplead any cash security provided by an appellant under this subsection in any circuit court in which a case affected by this subsection is then pending. Such court shall make equitable distribution of such security to appellees whose judgments against such appellant are secured by operation of this subsection.

(d) The clerk of the Supreme Court shall collect fees for receipt of deposits under paragraph (a) as authorized by sections 28.231 and 28.24(10)(a), Florida Statutes. In addition, for as long as any cash remains on deposit with the clerk pursuant to this subjection, the clerk of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to regularly receive as an additional fee, the net investment income earned thereon. The clerk shall utilize the services of the Chief Financial Officer, as needed, for the custody and management of all bonds, other surety or cash posted or deposited with the clerk. All fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the State

Page 5 of 7

PCB FTC 09-01a.doc

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

Courts Revenue Trust Fund for use as specified by law.

(e) On or before October 1, 2009, the Department of Revenue shall provide to the clerk of the Supreme Court a report showing the total tobacco settlement payments received by the state in 2008 and the percentage of that total received on behalf of each settling manufacturer. Upon request of any judicial officer administering any case affected by this subsection or of any appellant that has provided security under this subsection, the clerk of the Supreme Court shall certify to the trial court the amount of security provided by a subject appellant and shall certify whether such amount equals the maximum amount required under subsection (3)(a) determined in reliance upon the report of the Department of Revenue. Any trial court may make such further inquiry as may be necessary to determine the existence of a stay in a particular case. In addition, other evidence of the security provided under this subsection through the clerk of the Supreme Court shall be provided to the Clerks of the Circuit Court in such form as may be directed by the Supreme Court acting in its administrative capacity.

(4) (2) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3) subsection (1), if, after notice and hearing, a plaintiff proves by a preponderance of the evidence that a defendant who posted a supersedeas such bond or other equivalent surety or who made cash payments into the registry of the clerk of the Supreme Court pursuant to subsection (3) (a) is purposefully dissipating assets outside the ordinary course of business to avoid payment of the judgment, the court may enter necessary orders as to that defendant to protect the plaintiff, including an order that the

Page 6 of 7

PCB FTC 09-01a.doc

141

142143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

bond or equivalent surety be posted in an amount up to the full amount of the judgment against that defendant.

 $\underline{(5)}$  This section does not apply to any past, present, or future action brought by the State of Florida against one or more signatories to the settlement agreement.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, and applies to all judgments entered on or after that date.

Page 7 of 7

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176